

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020***  
***United Wappinger Water District***  
***Wappingers Falls, New York 12590***  
***Public Water Supply ID# 1330660***

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the United Wappinger Water District is issuing an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The time and place of the regularly scheduled Town Board meetings may be obtained from **Joseph Paoloni, Town Clerk, at (845) 297-5771**.

## **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is three major well fields, the Atlas well field, the Hilltop well field and the Meadowwood well field. All water passes through filters at each of these well fields. During 2020 our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. All of our water is treated with chlorine as a disinfectant to destroy microorganisms prior to distribution. The estimated hardness of your water is between 14 and 18 grains.

## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The New York State Health Department has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimated of the potential for contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to the consumers is, or will become, contaminated. See the section “Sampling Results” for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any.

The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted.

### **North Wappinger Water (Atlas) Well Field SWAP Summary**

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbial and nitrate contamination. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are located in an area prone to flooding. The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future water protection activities.

### **Hilltop Water Well Field SWAP Summary**

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, salts, sulfate, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are located in an area prone to flooding. While the source water assessment has rated our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

### **Meadowwood Water Well Field SWAP Summary**

The source water assessment has rated our water source as having an elevated susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, salts, sulfate, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of the wells to a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and the residential land use and related activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells are located in an area prone to flooding. While the source water assessment has rated our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

## **FACTS AND FIGURES**

Our water system serves an estimated 14,000 customers through 3,600 service connections. The total water produced in 2020 was 397 million gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 1,086,000 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 1.9 million gallons. In 2020, water customers were billed a minimum of \$66.20 for up to and including 2,500 cubic feet, with an additional charge of \$1.20 per 100 cubic feet for anything over 2,500 cubic feet.

## **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: asbestos, total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below depicts all compounds which were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

This year our system was selected by EPA to participate in expanded testing under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.

UCMR4-AM3 samples were taken twice monthly from April to July. There were no detections of unregulated contaminants.

UCMR-AM1 and AM2 were taken quarterly all year and contaminants detected are listed in the tables below.

In 2020 the state posted guidelines for PFOA and PFOS testing. Samples were collected from all operating wells and all levels were in compliance with the new limits.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Dutchess County Health Department at (845) 486-3404.

INORGANICS													
			Hilltop Well Field			Atlas Well Field			Distribution System				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	10/2020	0.0119	N/A	10/2020	0.0251	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm) Note 3	250	N/A	10/2020	97.3	N/A	10/2020	91.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Manganese (ppm)	0.3	N/A	10/2020	0.0134	N/A	10/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	10/2020	0.0007	N/A	10/2020	0.0009	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Discharge from steel metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	10/2020	.24	N/A	10/2020	2.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor (TON)	3 TON	N/A	10/2020	1.4	N/A	10/2020	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium <sup>1</sup> (ppm) Note 3	see footnote	N/A	10/2020	52.6	N/A	10/2020	51.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	N/A	10/2020	17.8	N/A	10/2020	32.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	5	N/A	10/2020	0.0231	N/A	10/2020	0.0101	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; mining waste

**TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSES FROM SAMPLE SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY**

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Sample Date	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90 <sup>th</sup> %tile)	Range Low-High	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) See footnote <sup>2</sup>	9/2020	1.3	1.3	.22	0.0381-0.640	0/61	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	6/2020			.17	.0373-.198	0/15		
Lead (ppb) See footnote <sup>2</sup>	9/2020	15	0	6.4	ND-69.1	3/61	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	6/2020			6.5	ND-47.0	1/15		

INORGANICS							
			Meadowwood Well Field				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCL G	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	10/2020	0.0112	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm) Note 3	250	N/A	10/2020	100.0	N/A	No	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Manganese (ppm)	0.3	N/A	10/2020	0.0098	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Nickel (ppm)	N/A	N/A	10/2020	0.0008	N/A	No	Discharge from steel metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	10/2020	0.46	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor (TON)	3 TON	N/A	10/2020	1.4	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium <sup>1</sup> (ppm) Note 3	see footnote	N/A	10/2020	53.7	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	250	N/A	10/2020	19.0	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	5	N/A	10/2020	0.0303	N/A	No	Naturally occurring; mining waste
<b>Disinfection By Products</b>							
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)  See Footnote <sup>3</sup>	TT	N/A	3/2020 6/2020 8/2020 12/2020	.79	ND-2.07	No	Soil runoff

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS													
			Hilltop Well Field			Atlas Well Field			Distribution System				Typical Source
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)													
Royal Ridge STP	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Quarterly	8.6 Average	5.2-10.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Chelsea Hydrant	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Quarterly	6.8 Average	4.8-7.9	No	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)													
Royal Ridge STP	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Quarterly	28.95 Average	21.6-43.4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
Chelsea Hydrant	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Quarterly	16.1 Average	9.5-21.8	No	
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	TT	N/A	3/2020 6/2020 8/2020 12/2020	2.68	ND – 7.82	3/2020 6/2020 8/2020 12/2020	3.08	ND – 6.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring
See Footnote <sup>3</sup>													
Turbidity NTU	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Daily 5 Days Per Week	0.152 Average	.026-.26	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS													
			Atlas Well Field			Hilltop Well Field			Meadowood Well Field				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Violation	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/l)													Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Well 1	N/A	70	2/2020	1.16	N/A				2/2020	1.31	N/A	No	
Well 2	N/A	70							2/2020	1.34	N/A	No	
Well 3	N/A	70	2/2020	ND	N/A							No	
Well 5	N/A	70	2/2020	1.30	N/A							No	
Well 6	N/A	70	2/2020	2.41	N/A							No	
POE	N/A	70	2/2020	1.16	N/A	2/2020	1.25	N/A	2/2020	1.19	N/A	No	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ng/l)													Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
Well 1	N/A	70	2/2020	2.01	N/A				2/2020	1.60	N/A	No	
Well 2	N/A	70							2/2020	1.16	N/A	No	
Well 3	N/A	70	2/2020	2.69	N/A							No	
Well 5	N/A	70	2/2020	3.51	N/A							No	
Well 6	N/A	70	2/2020	1.40	N/A							No	
POE	N/A	70	2/2020	1.93	N/A	2/2020	1.87	N/A	2/2020	1.47	N/A	No	

UCMR4-AM1													
See Note 5			Hilltop Well Field			Atlas Well Field			Meadowwood				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
AM1 Maganese ug/l	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020 7/2020 10/2020	N/A 16.3 N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	1/2020 4/2020 7/2020 10/2020	.609 .502 N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	1/2020 4/2020 7/2020 10/2020	9.03 5.37 8.0 21.1	N/A N/A N/A N/A	No No No No	

UCMR4-AM2																
See Note 5			Hilltop Well Field			Atlas Well Field			Distribution System			Meadowwood				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Sample Date	Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Violation	Typical Source
Bromide ug/l RawBlend	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	1/2020 4/2020	38.6 29.1	N/A N/A	1/2020 4/2020	31.7 47.0	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	1/2020 4/2020 7/2020 10/2020	44.1 38.0 33.1 30.3	N/A N/A N/A N/A	No No No No	
Total Organic Carbon ug/l	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	1/2020 4/2020	533 514	N/A N/A	1/2020 4/2020	665 516	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	1/2020 4/2020 7/2020 10/2020	540 N/A 520 568	N/A N/A N/A N/A	No No No No	
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA 5) (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	4.44 4.29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	3.91 10.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	



Total Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	4.92 4.85	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	4.45 11.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	7.68 7.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	7.65 18.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	
Monochloroacetic Acid (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	ND ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	ND ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Monobromoacetic Acid (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	.301 ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	ND .328	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dichloroacetic acid (2C) (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	1.93 2.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	1.03 5.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Trichloroacetic acid (2C) (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	.836 1.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	2.18 2.09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bromochloroacetic acid (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	1.58 1.63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	.755 4.33	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Dibromoacetic acid (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	1.38 1.18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	.705 2.78	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Bromodichloroacetic acid (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	.844 1.27	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	1.69 2.57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (2C) (ug/l)																
Chelsea Hydrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	.811 .766	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Royal Ridge STP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/2020 4/2020	1.30 1.57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

## Footnotes

1 – Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

2 – The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the total number of sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.

3 – The average amount detected is obtained by averaging detects within the quarter and then the quarterly results were averaged.

5 - See attached fact sheet regarding these contaminants.

## Definitions:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Non-Detects (ND)**: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

**Milligrams per liter (mg/l)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

**Micrograms per liter (ug/l)**: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

## WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc.** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

During 2020, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

There are parts of the distribution system that pressures exceed 85 lbs. It is the homeowner's responsibility to maintain a pressure reducing valve if required. The newer version of these valves, are not as robust as the older ones. When they fail water service can be depleted to the home or the homes over pressurized. It is plumbing code as well as critical that each home have a working shut off valve inside the home. This valve should be a ball valve. This valve can prevent flooding and water damage if there is plumbing issue within the home. Many times, the outside buried curb valves are not locatable or functioning and time consuming to operate.

## **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their

drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?**

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, and check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

## **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

In 2019 several source improvements were completed. The Meadowwood Well Field and filtering system was commissioned. This work has added 200 gpm source water to the system.

At Hilltop Well field three new replacement wells were drilled. All the replacement wells were flow tested and found to have excellent capacities. These wells will be connected to the system in April of 2021.

## **CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call **CAMO Pollution Control, Inc. at (845) 463-7310** if you have questions.

**WE ASK THAT ALL OF OUR RESIDENTS BE VIGILANT AND REPORT ANY SUSPICIOUS  
ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF OUR WATER TREATMENT PLANT. PLEASE CONTACT LAW  
ENFORCEMENT AT 911.**

